MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated the 5th June 1913.

The following bye-laws for regulating the offensive and dangerous trades within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality, approved by the Government in their Proceedings No. 9403—Ml. 60-12, dated the 27th May 1913, are published for general information. They come into force at once.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE CITY OF BANGALORE, FRAMED UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*b*) (111) AND SECTION 151 OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION, VII OF 1906

1. These bye-laws are called "the Dangerous and Offensive Trades Bye-laws."

2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

A. Dangerous trade means the business of—

(*a*) Storing for sale—
- (1) Fire-wood.
- (2) Hay, straw or any other dried fodder for cattle.
- (3) Coal, charcoal.

(*b*) or storing for sale—
- (4) Kerosene oil in godowns.
- (5) Petrolium in godowns.
- (6) Kerosene oil in tanks.
- (7) Petrolium in tanks.

B. Offensive Trade means the business of—
- (1) Boiling or storing offal, blood bones or rags.
- (2) Storing hides, horns or skins.
- (3) Tanning.
- (4) Dyeing.
- (5) Washing or drying of wool or hair.
- (6) Making or manufacturing of bricks.
- (7) Making or manufacturing of tiles ; pottery or other earthernware or lime.
- (8) Manufacturing oil by boiling.
- (9) Camphor boiling.
- (10) Soap making.
- (11) Using any place as a cartstand.
- (12) Using any place as a smithy.

C. Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on, whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above, shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency, shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

A. Dangerous trades.—

(1) For each class of business, except storing kerosene oil or petrolium, Rs. 5 per annum.

(2) Rs. 2 per 1,000 gallons on the capacity of each godown or tank in which kerosene oil or petrolium is stored subject to a minimum of Rs. 14 per annum. The storage capacity of the building shall be calculated at the rate of 10 gallons for 3 cubic feet and shall be written on the outside of the tank.

B. Offensive trades—

For each class of business or each kiln, or furnace for bricks, pottery, tiles, lime, camphor boiling, oil-boiling, etc., Rs. 5 per annum.

NOTE.—In the case of hand-made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to, the neighbourhood.

6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 P.M., and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector and shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President, whenever called on to do so, such statistics as show the quantity of the goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades :—

(1) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of the goods and for quenching a fire, if any.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(3) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President, Vice-President or the Health Officer.

(4) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire into the premises, and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.

(5) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to, the neighbourhood.

(6) He shall comply with any requisition from the President, Vice-President or the Health Officer, contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods, or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined above :—

(1) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(2) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored, when not required for immediate use, in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(3) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation, or other suitable means.

(4) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid, filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited upon.

(5) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(6) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(7) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President specially for the purpose.

(8) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimize the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(9) He shall comply with any requisition from the President, Vice-President or Health Officer, contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

10. The President shall have power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to, the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

11. The license to be granted for the dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

B. M. 33.]

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

LICENSE TO CARRY ON DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No.....

Date..... Fee rupees five.

License No.

Granted under the provisions of the Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (b) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions :—

To..... .....

For..... .....

At premises No.....in..... .....Division for the year ending 30th June 191 .

Collector of Municipal Taxes.

President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.

CONDITIONS.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.
2. This license is not transferable.
3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality, in this behalf.
4. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906.

B. M. 33-A.]

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

LICENSE TO STORE FOR SALE, KEROSENE OIL OR PETROLIUM IN TANKS.

No.....

Dated..... Fee Rs.....

Granted under the provisions of bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (b) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions :—

To.....

For.....

At premises No.....in.....Division

For the year ending 30th June'191 .

Collector of Municipal Taxes.

President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.

CONDITIONS.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.
2. This license is not transferable.
3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.
4. (*a*) The building itself for the reception and storage of kerosene oil or petrolium, shall be constructed with stone or brick walls, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthern floors.

(*b*) The doors and openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floors shall be sunk at least two feet below the level of the road or street in such manner that the petrolium cannot flow out in case of fire, and

(*c*) The building shall be separated by a clear open space of 20 feet on every side from any other building provided that the Licensing Officer may, for special reasons to be stated in writing, dispense with this condition.

5. Any breach of the rules or bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf, will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,
Hororary President.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notication dated 29th May 1913.

Under Section 48, Sub-Section (*E*) of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, it is hereby announced that it is intended to bring in force the Bye-laws (mentioned below) for regulating the working of Dairies and Cattle Sheds within the limits of the Mysore City Municipality, and that all persons who entertain any objections to the same should submit it, with the reasons therefor, in writing to the President of the City Municipality within one month from the date of this notification.

V. L. MANKER,
For *President.*

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DAIRIES AND CATTLE SHEDS.

(*Section* 48 *E.*)

(1) No person shall carry on trade as dairyman unless licensed by the President.

The term "Dairyman" for the purpose of this Bye-law includes every person who carries on trade in milk or butter or who keeps milch cattle for the purpose of selling milk.

(2) Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may at his discretion grant or refuse such license.

(3) Application must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year, *viz.*, June, for the renewal of all licenses granted under this Bye-law.

(4) A fee of Rs. 2 per annum shall be charged for each license under this Bye-law.

(5) No licensed dairyman shall sell or keep milk in any dwelling house or room or place used for sleeping or cooking.

(6) Every licensed dairyman shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, roof and flooring of every room or place in which milk or butter is kept or sold by him and all shelves or benches on which milk vessels are kept, to be kept constantly clean, and all vessels used for the purpose of his trade to be washed and thoroughly cleaned before and after use.

(7) No licensed dairyman shall permit any person suffering from any loathsome, contagious, or infectious disease to be employed in any way in the preparation, storage, or distribution of milk or butter or the tending of milch cattle, or to enter any place used for such purposes; and no person so employed shall knowingly come into contact or communication with any person suffering from any such disease.

(8) No licensed dairyman shall use or permit to be used for the washing or cleaning of milk vessels or for any other purpose by which it may be brought into contact with milk or butter, any water other than that drawn from a public main or from a well, previously approved in writing by the President.

(9) Every licensed dairyman who keeps milch cattle shall, in case of any outbreak of sickness amongst such cattle give immediate notice thereof to the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector and shall also at once remove any sick animal from contact with other animals which are not sick, and keep it apart in such place, as may be approved by such officer pending the orders of the President, or in case there should be no suitable place on the premises where sick animals can be conveniently segregated, he shall, pending such orders as aforesaid, remove any such sick animal to some other place approved of by such officer. He shall immediately on receipt of the President's order in regard to the segregation or disposal of such animal comply with and carry out such orders.